

BY JEAN INGELow.

Tearful I bemoaned  
Your patience, O Lord, and Jerusalem —  
A woman kneeling at consecrated feet,  
Kissed them and wepted them with her tears.

What then?  
I think that yet our Lord is pitiful:  
I think I see the eastward sun now,  
And she is now alone in the desert,  
Squashed without, and silent thunder rolls,  
But she is lying at the sacred feet  
Of One transfigured.

And her tears flow down  
Down to her lips — hot lips that kiss the print  
Of nails; and love is lit to break her heart—  
Even here, even here, for it still doth work  
In her soul: so to think, to think that so,  
Even kin, did pierce the sacred, and feel,  
And bruise the throbbing crowned head,

O Lord, our Lord,  
How great is thy compassion:

Extracts from the Lecture of  
Judge T. W. Brown, De-  
livered in 1866.

If our reasoning be true, then two pregnant results remain from the war: *the destruction of the autonomy of the States; and the preservation of the Federal system.* These two results, and the consequences are necessarily linked together. The one could not occur without the other. The autonomy of the States is the right of self-government in each. The assertion by Federal power of the authority to *create and destroy* the States is a Union, that was at first voluntary, and intended to remain so (if we are to credit the express utterances of the founders of the Federal system), was itself a denial of this autonomy to the States—and it *created* the Federal system. True, the conclusion was not admitted at the outset by those who urged coercion. Perhaps it was not seen—at least the right was announced in timid and evasive language. To repossess forts, arsenals, harbors, and collect duties, was the Federal power in the States. The South, light and feeble propositions was the scheme for war on the seceding South first hoisted to the popular ear of the North. In this was exhibited a consciousness, that what was contemplated and about being done, was the destruction of the States—proceedure and not yet comprehended by the American mind. But as the fury of war gradually distempered popular thought—as armies were gathered wherein the soldier ceased to be a free citizen and became a military slave—and as the passions aroused by the war, and the military and political thought only of success in the field, careless as to the means by which it was accomplished—this moment of public phreny was seized—(when the citizen was off his guard, and no longer exercising that internal vigilance which is the safety of the State)—and he was accepted by the popular mind the doctrine that blotted out the autonomy of the States, raising them around Federal power only as municipal divisions of one integral nation, conceding to them *in principle* no more rights than the citizens of a State—enjoyed by the authorities of a State—the attendant satelites of one absorbing central power.

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Final Report

and the minister happens to be fortunate, and the hymn comes right home, and circumstances concur, and the electric influences are favorable, and the meeting is a joyous one, and he won't go home until twelve o'clock. He has sung twenty hymns; and he does feel as though he could keep himself on the ground, "A little more, Lord," he says,

for and when it is. It is an intertemporence just as much as the other, though one is grosser than the other, and is more disastrous in undoing the very structure of the body itself. And men ought to be made to understand that there is such a thing as moral intoxication, and that it is no less so than drinking, and that he can—what shall I say?—imbibe and imbibe, and for no other reason than because it feels so good. It is a self-indulgence. It is a luxury—a higher luxury, to be sure. And the imbibes, and imbibes, and imbibes, and imbibes, and imbibes, but he is a much happier man. And he imbibes, and imbibes, until by and by he swigs, and swigs, and swigs; and the man is besotted. I have seen men that were literally debauched at the top of their brain, and they had gone into a system, and they never would be happy except under circumstances where they had had this peculiar form of enjoying themselves.

Let us take instances that are familiar to us in common life. A man sits in his door, and sees a bully abusing a child that is weak, gentle, mild, and meek; and the man is terribly indignant. He rises up with rage to punish such an abominable bully, and to rescue the poor boy. A very staid and quiet apprentice in a shop near by witnesses the occurrence. He does not feel half so much indignation, but he drops his tools and claps on his paper cap and rushes out into the street, and knocks that bully, and sends him sprawling to the ground. His companions—three or four of the strongest fellows in the shop—help him, the apprentice squares up to them, and appals the whole of them, and he rescues that boy. I should like to know which of these two men felt indignation best and most salutary. One felt it in his heart, and the other felt it in his fist. In one it took on the form of helpless protest—the form of lazy indignation in which the heart is the seat and reeked out no action. The other man translated his indignation into a fire which carried him out and made him the champion and protector of the weak and the punisher of the oppressor. I say that the last feeling was the hearty feeling—the feeling that took on the form of action instantly.—*Becher.*

## Champion de France - les favoris de la

BY MRS. BROWNING

### Mixing up of Families.

The Utah correspondent of the *Indianapolis Commercial* writes:

There are several cases of a marrying both mother and daughter. The marriage of two or three sister men is quite common. No Sharkey, a merchant of this city, has three sisters, one of whom divorced from her first husband to marry him. They all lived in one house quite happily, it is said, for sev-

east, but soon returned and endeavoured

men, the men's first wives being dead, and their second wives being the daughter of the other man, all living in the same house, to which it came from the B's first marriage. The B's first marriage B's sister and B's sister-in-law is a marriage of blood red and yet it looks like a terrible mix somewhere. The question arises: answers: suppose each of the women have children, what if they do? And which of them do? And how many? And how lawfully marry according to Leviticus and Chancellor Kent? If Polygamy continues, these mixtures are not only possible, but they are inevitable, what must take place in the generation, for without a chemical analysis no sensory Harvey's analysis is possible. The question is, how can we prevent this? The answer is, by circulation, to say nothing of collateral. "As it now is, it seems to me the children in the city are really half some way or another to the Klamath or the Pratts or the Youngs, and make them to all three." Among my acquaintance, I have heard of a man who was the Jordan first, who was the widow of an apostate who died in California, but is now the third wife of a Mormon. The brother of her first husband, now living here is also an apostate and a personal friend of mine. The second husband died in the first year of his life, the third husband was ten years old, the offspring of the first husband and the niece of the second husband.

Many persons here have told me they often heard Brigham Young say in a public sermon, that "the day will come when brothers would marry two sisters, in order to raise up a pure progeny." One man, an apostate, offered to make affidavit to that statement, if desired.

Time would fail me to tell of cases of misery brought to my notice resulting from the neglect with which the first wife is too often treated. Mormons claim that an equal love is shown to all the wives, and that all women are satisfied with this affection. But that this is not and never can be the case, I need say to no one who has the slightest knowledge of the feelings of the heart. That polygamy sanctifies affections or that it improves the physical standing of the races is the wish of a notion that ever entered the brain

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ment, it is a miracle; and after they die, it is "the will of the Lord." Two-thirds of the polygamists do not and cannot attend properly to their children. Heber C. Kimball had sixty-three sons, of whom only forty-eight are now living. The bishop of our ward, the Fourteenth, has thirty children living, and nearly twenty dead. Joseph Smith had half a dozen spiritual wives; but two sons survived him—both of his legal wife.

There are five men in this city who have, together, seventy wives; they

The Asiatic institution was never meant to flourish on American soil, and has resulted here in a "slaughter of the innocents" which is saddening to contemplate.

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Talk about lively beasts, and lively they were. Hungry, restless, ravenous—always falling foul of each other, or at least tackling great joints of sugar, as large as a small child's head, and eating them up. With the piners attached to the end of each proboscis they caught hold of one another, and tore one another, repeating the same process in their small way, the enormous tearing of Tonkyn's primal monsters.

There was a great deal of water in this. A spoonful of raw, coarse sugar dissolved in about three times that quantity of water, when, as with a couple of *Surin*'s red, the animals swam to the surface, and floated there, rampant and rampant, until they had eaten up all that wriggle in soft water bits, and finally turned into fine resembling mosquitoes, but harmless. These sugar animals, *Surin* or *acanthi*, as the scientific men call them, were then gathered up and dried in the sun, and then, in a magic way, after about 200 times. They could be

**A Bourbon.**

A sensation story is now circulated through newspapers in relation to the death, in a convent of Trappists, of Louis XVII., son of the unfortunate

A sensation story is now circulated

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will make the real tie

**Warmth from the Stars.**

From the London Daily News.

It would scarcely be thought by most persons (says our contemporary), that the stars supply the earth with as much

darkest and clearest night, when the whole hemisphere was lit up by a single

ists to see that established as a certainty, which had before been founded merely upon considerations of probability. Mr. Huggins, the physicist and astronomer

Upon a part of the sky near to some bright star, but not actually under the star. Then the needle was watched to determine whether the change of position had produced any effect. If in four or five minutes no signs of change were shown, the telescope was moved to a small distance necessary to bring the image of the star directly on the face of the pole. Almost always the needle began to move as soon as the image

**Medical Properties of Celery.** A correspondent of the *Practical Farmer* gives some very interesting information about the beneficial effect of celery upon the nervous system. He says: I have known as many men, and

vousness that when they stretched out

—The industrial statistics of Prussia for 1867, furnish the following figures:

### Valent Sorts of Food

The use of tea and its widespread employment are founded on quite similar facts—that of mate in Paraguay also and of the gurma in the interior of Africa; and it cannot fail to excite our most astonishment when we learn that the same substance, caffeine, to which we attribute the specific effects of coffee, is

To these stimulants belong the extract of meat, which is nothing else but concentrated meat broth, of the consistency of treacle.

The meat broth contains those parts of the meat which can be extracted by

In China and Japan there is no cattle breeding; all the land fit for tillage is exclusively devoted to producing food for man. The Japanese and the majority of the Chinese are forbidden by their religion to eat meat; the same with the Taoists in Japan, and the worshippers of Buddha. We know that the milk sold in the streets of Canton is woman's milk, and is employed for the sick. I have heard of the terrible use made of the milk of the torrid zone, as

By roasting coffee too much, the effect which it has, in common with tea, is essentially diminished. The caffeine evaporates, and, in the berries left behind, one has a quantity of scorched substances, which in their effect on the organization may be replaced by roasting other vegetable substances, such as the starchy roots, figs, etc.

Meat, accordingly, is distinguished from bread and vegetable food by its containing a number of remarkable substances, which are here comprised in the term "extractive substances." If by baking or boiling melt the water driven out these extractive substances only, its nutritive value would not be less than before; but the water extracts from the meat the greater part of the soluble nutritive substances, and it is this, and not

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The family is now represented by the tiny house of Beauvais-Craon, which extraordinary lawsuit and the tragic death of one of its members have lately brought into notice. You may remember that Prince de Beauvais-Craon was accidentally killed last summer as was getting out of a cab at the door of the jockey club. He had a loaded pistol in his pocket, and somehow or other it went off and the charge lodged in his body, inflicting a wound which proved immediately fatal. People wondered at the time what on earth could drive a young man of high birth, and living in the highest circles, to carry loaded fire arms about him in a place like Paris.

Prince Louis went with his pistol to try and frighten the spirit rapping Kean into leaving his sister alone, but failed; and it was on his return from that sister dwelling that he perished in the magic way stated above. The family then sought to have the Princess Le Beau "placed under interdict," and a curator appointed to take care of her property. A decision to that effect was given by the *Conseil de Famille* (an institution which some recent occurrences might recommend for adoption in England). The Princess first took to flight so as to prevent the possibility of

The Princess keeps out of the way and cannot therefore be personally tainted, and her correspondence with one of her relatives, the Duke de Mortmart, are models of epistolary composition—witty, lucid and sensible. The government advocate, however, recom-

Mr. James Parton, is a very readable article on popularizing art in the *Atlantic Monthly*, says that the impatience of a German washerwoman led to the invention of lithography. The history of that elegant art begins with a homely domestic scene, which occurred at Munich about the year 1793, and in which three characters figured—Madame Muesfelder, aged twenty-two, a young